

Suffragettes in Columbia

Imitators of Carrie Nation Exhibit Themselves at Capitol—Row in Police Circles.

Columbia, Feb. 17.—The first meeting of the steering committee appointed by the cotton congress held in this city last week was held this morning in the office of Governor Cooper. The committee is composed of the following members: W. W. Long, of Clemson College; J. Skottowe Wannamaker, of St. Matthews; J. T. Mackey, of Camden; B. F. McLeod, of Charleston; W. T. Walker, of Barnwell; Thomas G. McLeod, of Bishopville; J. H. Claffey, of Orangeburg and T. J. Britt, of McCormick.

The committee determined upon a vigorous publicity campaign for a reduction in cotton acreage and for the holding of all cotton on hand for a minimum price of 35 cents a pound. Columbia is in the midst of a big municipal row with the chief of police as the center attraction. Several days ago Chief Richardson, who has been ill for several weeks following an attack of influenza was served with notice to show cause why he should not be dismissed from his position on the ground of inefficiency. The chief now repiles intimating that the councilman who is at the head of the police department is sore on him because he has not let the councilman have entire charge of the department and run it to suit his political friends. County Judge Whaley has issued an order restraining city council and the civil service commission from proceeding with the trial. The restraining order is returnable some time today and an interesting fight is expected.

Columbia this afternoon heard addresses from militant suffragettes who are touring the country on what is known as "the prison special." The suffragettes did not get a very enthusiastic reception here. The Columbia Equal Suffrage League issued a statement saying that it did not approve of their tactics and Mayor Blalock met the train at the depot and warned the speakers that disloyal utterances would not be tolerated. The "special" came here from Charleston and will leave tonight for Jacksonville, Fla.

Dardanelles Is Opened to Trade

Commerce Between America, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Washington, Feb. 15.—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, the Dardanelles have been opened to commerce and trading between America and the Turkish Empire and Bulgaria permitted.

Announcement was made tonight by the war trade that the supreme economic council in Paris had authorized resumption by the United States of trade with those countries, and had opened also to American trade all ports on the Black sea.

The board's announcement made clear that in those regions which have been under enemy domination—Turkey and Bulgaria—arrangements would be made by the associated governments to insure that this resumption of trade would not lessen the effectiveness of the present blockade of the Central powers.

The action, the statement by the board said, marks the most extensive opening of the territory to trade since the signing of the armistice.

With the opening of the Dardanelles and the Black sea, Rumania becomes accessible to commerce and relief measures for Armenia and all of South Russia will be facilitated. America never declared war against Turkey or Bulgaria, and it was pointed out that this fact made possible the supreme economic council's action without awaiting the framing of the treaty of peace.

Slander on Williams

Comptroller of Currency Has No Banking Connections in Richmond or Elsewhere.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16.—John Skelton Williams, United States Comptroller of the currency, investigation of whose official conduct in connection with his alleged private banking and brokerage interests, has been asked in a resolution presented to the house by Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania, today denied that he now has any banking connections in Richmond or elsewhere.

"I resigned from all banks and trust company, directorates six years ago, when I went to Washington as assistant secretary of the treasury," Comptroller Williams said. "I have no banking connections in Richmond or elsewhere."

Mr. Williams again asserted his willingness for an investigation to proceed. The investigation urged by Representative McFadden is based upon his intimation that Comptroller Williams probably was using his official position to promote private financial interests.

Cotton Situation Will Be Discussed

Farmers, Bankers and Merchants Hold Convention in New Orleans Beginning To-Day.

New Orleans, Feb. 16.—Cotton men from all sections of the South, planters, farmers, bankers and merchants will meet here tomorrow and Tuesday to discuss cotton marketing problems and plan for the world's cotton conference to be held here next fall. Governors from many of the cotton producing States have stated they will be present.

Acreage reduction for 1919 and holding of cotton from the 1918 crop for higher prices will be among the chief subjects considered.

Tell Conference of Secret Treaties

Chinese President Would Have Peace Body Know of Agreements With Japan.

Peking, Wednesday, Feb. 12 (By the Associated Press).—Premier Chin Nün-Hsun, under instructions from President Hsu Shih-Chang, yesterday sent a dispatch to the Chinese peace delegates, instructing them to disclose to the peace conference the Shantung Railway agreement and other secret agreements with Japan. It is reported that the president is encountering opposition from his pro-Japanese cabinet at every step.

The Japanese are said to desire the publicity of the Shantung agreement in the hope that the conference will recognize its validity while the Chinese hope that as the agreement has not been given out and it would assure Japan a permanent position in Shantung, the conference will recognize its injustice.

Germans are Stupid

Bavarian Premier Says Leaders Do Not Appreciate World's Mistrust of Country.

Geneva, Saturday, Feb. 15 (By the Associated Press).—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian premier, on his return to Munich from the recent Socialist conference held at Berne, replied to attacks in the German press concerning his speech at Berne.

Eisner said the Germans did not realize to what degree they were isolated from the world and what terrible mistrust there was of German politics outside of Germany. The Germans, he added, did not realize to what extent the allies considered the German revolution a pure comedy, and said it will be thus while German leaders remain the same as those who conducted Germany's odious war policy.

Heer Eisner demanded an entire change of the German government leaders.

Shot Without Hearing

Paris Newspaper Correspondent, Escaped From Petrograd, Tells of Death of Four Russians.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Paul Eriol, correspondent of The Journal, who recently escaped from Petrograd and made his way to Heisingfors, says that four Russian grand dukes were shot some time ago without having been given a hearing, and that it was understood their summary execution was a result of the killing in Berlin of Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

The correspondent says certain of the Bolsheviks advocated the release of the grand dukes and their view was about to prevail when the Gorkhovia, or vigilance committee, opposed this, and to show that it alone had the right to decide the fate of the prisoners had them shot.

Appropriation Bill Is Passed

Measure Carries Total of \$3,354,796.45, Marking Increase.

Columbia, Feb. 15.—With a few minor changes the general appropriation bill, carrying a total of \$3,354,796.45, an increase of \$20,250 over the amount reported from the ways and means committee, was given its final reading in the house of representatives this morning at 12:20 o'clock. The measure passed second reading at midnight when the house adjourned. The house met again at 12:10 o'clock this morning and passed the bill to the senate.

The house increased the amount for the maintenance of the militia companies of Charleston from \$3,200 to \$4,400.

The contingent fund by the house was increased from \$3,200 to \$4,500 and an additional appropriation of \$150 was added for a page for the speaker's desk.

The amount for clerks in the engineering department was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,100.

The house added \$5,000 for furniture and furnishings for the Governor's mansion.

An item was added appropriating \$2,000 for legally approved claims to owners of condemned cattle slaughtered in accordance with law.

After considerable debate, the house by a vote of fifty-two to twenty-seven added \$10,000 as South Carolina's pro rata share for cotton representatives to the peace conference in France.

An ineffectual effort was made to kill the item providing for a fund of \$25,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The passage of the general appropriation bill through the house was expeditious. The ways and means committee was sustained in almost every instance.

Ultimatum to Germans

Foch Announces Time for Signing Armistice—Ends This Morning.

Copenhagen, Feb. 16.—Replying to a request by Matthias Erzberger, head of the German armistice commission for a delay in the signing of the armistice terms until Monday noon, Marshal Foch declared that the armistice expired at 5 o'clock Monday morning and that the last hour for signing would be 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon in order to be able to issue the necessary orders to the troops. If not signed then, Marshal Foch said he would be obliged to leave Treves and the armistice would no longer be in force.

Answering Erzberger's counter demands, Marshal Foch said the new armistice had been fixed by the heads of the associated governments, and that he was unable to alter them.

McKissick Controls the Piedmont

Well Known Greenville Newspaper Man Becomes Editor of Paper March 1.

Greenville, Feb. 14.—Announcement was made today that J. Rion McKissick, who has been editor of the Greenville News for the past two years, had purchased a controlling interest in the Piedmont, the afternoon paper published in Greenville. Mr. McKissick will become editor of the Piedmont March 1. George R. Koester, who has been editor and publisher of the Piedmont for the past eight years and from whom the controlling interest was purchased will continue to conduct the business department of the paper.

Explosion in Garage at Camden

Two Men Injured When Carbide Generator Explodes.

Camden, Feb. 15.—The garage workshop of the Consolidated Auto Company was the scene of a disastrous explosion this afternoon about 4:30 o'clock when a carbide generator to a welding outfit exploded. L. A. Haines and James Griggs, mechanics in the shop, were very seriously injured. Haines and Griggs were working on the generator making connections preparatory to welding and in some way overcharged it. The escaping gas filled the shop and was ignited, presumably, when the fumes reached a heating stove. The generator, together with other material, was scattered all over the building and the force of the explosion lifted the roof in several places, smashing two large plate glasses in the front and tearing out every window frame and glass in the rear.

The explosion was felt for more than a block and buildings in the vicinity of the accident were said to have been shaken considerably.

Mr. Haines' injuries could not be determined tonight further than that he is suffering from a badly lacerated arm and burns about the face. Mr. Griggs had his eyes and face burned terribly, but it is thought that he will not lose the sight of either eye. Both men were hurried to the Camden hospital, where they were given surgical attention, but physicians could not state at this time whether or not either of them was injured internally.

Gives to Red Cross

W. A. Stuckey Refuses Pay From Government.

(The State.) Illustration of a fine sense of patriotism and generosity has just come to light relative to the work of W. A. Stuckey of Bishopville, who served with untiring energy and well poised judgment as chairman of the eastern district board in the selective draft machinery. When appointed to this responsible task by Governor Manning, Mr. Stuckey stated that he would not accept any remuneration for his services. Each month checks for this service were received, but they were regularly filed with Governor Manning to be expended by the chief executive in his discretion in some organization of war work. These checks were all kept and when the work was concluded, Mr. Stuckey had received something in excess of \$901. Following instructions from Mr. Stuckey to give this to war work, Former Governor Manning is now donating this to the Red Cross.

Pay of Enlisted Men

Appropriation Bill Eliminated on Point of Order.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Pay of enlisted men in the army would be reduced to \$15 a month after July 1, as the result of the elimination in the house today on a point of order of the provision in the annual army appropriation bill continuing the present salary of \$20 a month.

The point of order was made by Representative Stafford of Wisconsin, Republican, who insisted that this was new legislation and as such could not be incorporated in an appropriation bill. The \$15 a month pay was the pre-war standard in the army.

The house several days ago defeated an amendment to the naval bill providing for increases of from \$5 to \$15 a month in the pay of enlisted men of the navy.

Gen. Dickman's Billet in Coblenz

Coblenz, Jan. 11.—Major General Joseph Dickman, Commander of the Third American Army, is "billetted" today within a stone's throw of the spot where King Wilhelm of Prussia was standing July 14, 1870, when he heard of the declaration of war by France against Prussia. The spot, now overgrown by a clump of shrubbery and marked by a suitably carved granite tablet, is in the Kaiserin Augusta promenade in Coblenz, on the west bank of the Rhine where the King had just landed after crossing the river from Embs.

General Dickman's "billet" is a "three-story house"—one of the finest residences in Rhinish Prussia. The home is the property of Wilhelm von Oswald, an extensive mine owner, who has "gone away for the winter." Next door to General Dickman's temporary home is another fine residence also taken over by the Army of Occupation, being used for the accommodation of other American generals visiting Coblenz now and then.

Million and Half Loss.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 16. W. J. Barnham, federal manager of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, who was in Savannah today, gave out a statement that the road's losses in Friday's fire will not exceed \$1,500,000.

South Carolina Had 54,284 Men in Army

South Carolina Took High Rank Among States, According to Official Report.

Columbia, Feb. 15.—South Carolina's contribution in man power to the war is epitomized in the general report of Provost Marshal General Crowder, which has just been received by Major Richard E. Carville, executive officer in charge of State selective service headquarters here. The report shows that this State contributed 54,284 in drafted men and volunteers to the army, navy and marine corps. The total registration was 307,350.

Thirty-six local exemption boards of South Carolina are about ready to cease business, according to Major Carville tonight. They have notified the State headquarters that their records are ready to be crated and shipped to Washington as soon as they receive orders.

South Carolina took high rank among States, according to the report of the provost marshal general. The average cost per man for induction under the selective service regulations throughout the nation was \$6.90. In South Carolina the cost was \$5.38, compared with \$7.34 for North Carolina, \$7.27 for Tennessee, \$7.92 for Pennsylvania and \$10.49 for Delaware.

Under the head of desertions the national average was 4.65. In South Carolina the percentage was 3.94. Of this number 1,243 were whites and 4,539 were negroes. The total number of desertions reported for South Carolina was 5,698; for Florida 10,142; for Georgia 13,468; for North Carolina, 6,112. Major Carville explained that by desertions is meant those who failed to respond to notices and orders provided for by the selective service regulations.

The South Carolina boards, between April 2, 1917, and October 31, 1918, sent 44,059 men to the national army. There were 6,505 South Carolinians who voluntarily enlisted in the army, 3,675 in the navy and 58 in the marine corps. This makes a grand total of 54,284 men who entered the armed service of the nation for the great war.

There was a total registration of 307,350 men, of which number 131,643 registered in June, 1917; 13,058 in July and August, 1918, and 162,249 in September, 1918. The report shows that Laurens sent more men to camp than any other county in the State, the number being 1,467, the city of Columbia coming next with a total of 1,410.

War Town Dismantled

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 14.—When the United States entered the war a monster munition plant was projected at Nitro, 14 miles from here on the Kanawha river, and a city sprang into existence almost in a week. Twenty thousand men were working there and long rows of houses were built by the government to shelter its employees and their families.

Activity at Nitro practically ceased at the signing of the armistice and thousands of men left Nitro and Charleston. The last developments are an inventory of the plant and equipment, just begun, and the changing of the plant into an ordnance supply station. There are now only 1,600 men here engaged in taking inventory and guarding the buildings. The war department has recommended the razing of every other row of the bungalows so hastily constructed. This step has been ordered as a matter of fire prevention.

The wheels of the plant have been silent ever since the Hercules Powder Co. turned back the industry to the government two months ago and no official announcement has been received from Washington as to what disposition will be made of the expensive proposition.

Omsk, Russia, Dec. 24 (By Mail).—A credit of 31,000,000 rubles has been opened for the purchase of platinum. The office of tax inspectors has been established in Siberia.

London, Jan. 15.—Major General Sir W. S. Bracher, Master-General of personnel in the Air Ministry, has resigned that office to become associated with a large combine of aircraft companies which is planning to establish a chain of aerial stations at intervals of every ten miles or so all over the country.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Army discharges in demobilization in the United States reached a total yesterday of 1,173,645 officers and men. Of these more than 71,000 were officers.

Berlin, Sunday, Feb. 16.—Spartan troops marched into Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia this morning, overpowered the local military police forces, a portion of which joined the Spartans, and plundering of the city followed.

Paris, Feb. 17.—A full list of the French naval losses in the war, published today, includes four battleships, four armored cruisers, one fast cruiser, fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats, fourteen submarines. One submarine was refloated by the Germans, but was later recovered by the French. The minor ships sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one sloop and seven small craft.

Weimar, Thursday, Feb. 13.—Philips Schiedmann, chancellor of the new German government, today showed himself able to handle conflicting demonstrations in the national assembly without sign of being intimidated by the wildest opposition, or severe heckling. Referring to peace he said, "the intent is able to enforce any kind of peace on Germany, but if it is an unjust peace, seventy million people in their hearts will never forgive or forget."

A Needed Reform

Steady Progress of Movement to End Damage Suit Industry.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Steady progress of the movement to compensate for industrial accidents without suits to prove the negligence of the employer is noted in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing that six new States adopted compensation legislation in 1917 and 1918 and that only ten States of the union have not accepted the principle.

"The day seems not far distant when the obsolete system of damage suits and charges and counter-charges of negligence and contributory negligence will no longer be used in the disposition of industrial injury claims," the bulletin says.

Fear that such legislation would entail undue burdens on industry was said largely to have been eliminated as a result of satisfactory experience under compensation laws and because it is becoming better understood that the laws do not cause injury losses but only distribute the burden of them on the industry as a whole, instead of on the weakest element of the system—the injured worker. This realization has opened the way for amendments liberalizing the awards allowed.

Advances noted in the bulletin are the shortening of the waiting time, for which as a rule no compensation is allowed and the increase of the allowance of medical and surgical aid. A notable departure in this connection is the provision of the Washington statute for local funds, supported and administered by employers and employees jointly, for the more effective and equitable administration of medical benefits.

Among important court decisions on the laws was cited the Supreme Court ruling which denied the application of State compensation laws to employees of interstate carriers.

The States which have not adopted the principle of industrial compensation are North Dakota, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Georgia.

Cargo Shipping Losses

New York, Feb. 14.—Fifteen cargo ships with a dead weight tonnage of 103,692 were lost during 1918 by the Naval Overseas Transportation Service, according to a report made public today by the District Supervisor of the Third Naval District. The removal of the ban of secrecy, vital during the war as a shield to these vessels and their crews, discloses that six ships, aggregating 42,627 tons, were destroyed by enemy activity, five vessels with a combined tonnage of 44,071 tons, were sunk in collisions and four vessels, totalling 16,994 tons were destroyed by fire and explosion.

The report traces the growth of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service since the time of its organization late in 1917 and describes the part played by it in transporting food, munitions and supplies for troops and naval vessels abroad. Seventy-two ships were originally assigned to this service and when the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, the cargo fleet numbered 453 vessels, including 106 ships ready to be taken over.

Crews of navy cargo ships are said to have endured the greatest hardships of the war. Their lives constantly endangered, they faced the perils of the deeps, the menace of an unseen foe, the danger of collision and the liability to instant death by accidents from inflammable cargoes.

It is on record that a convoy of fifty ships from New York was disintegrated by a violent storm in mid-Atlantic and that only two of the entire number reached France under convoy. "Every ship for herself" the forty-eight others by luck, pluck and constant vigil all finally dropped their anchors in the protected harbors of their destination.

"Not only were these crews confronted with the normal perils of the sea" says the report "but they faced destruction from torpedo, collision and other unforeseen accidents that might cause fire in inflammable cargoes. It takes brave men to steam week in and week out through submarines and mine-infested waters at eight knots an hour in a ship loaded with several thousand tons of depth charges, T. N. T. or poison gas, not knowing what minute the whole works is going to be blown to 'Kingdom Come.'"

The value of a cargo ship is realized when it is known that under existing war conditions each ship cost to operate \$100 every hour. Good, bad and indifferent ships, old or new, fast or slow, were transformed by the magic of naval energy into serviceable craft. Unromantic rusty tramps were created into models of efficiency by the halo of a dazzling camouflage.

The personnel of the Naval Overseas Transportation Service at the present time includes 5,000 officers and 45,000 enlisted men.

Belfast, Feb. 15.—Troops took possession of the gas works and electric power station this morning. The mayor in a proclamation said he was assured that military support would be given the authorities and asked for volunteers to carry on municipal services.

Auusta, Feb. 15.—Fire originating in a grist mill in the rear of Nixon Wholesale Grocery Company, destroyed the plant and caused a loss estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

Havana, Feb. 15.—Provost Marshal Crowder will be asked by Cuba to come here to assist in an advisory capacity in the reformation of the election laws, American Minister Gonzales announced today.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The transport Orizaba is due to arrive at New York about February 24th. Among other troops, it is bringing casualty companies for Alabama and South Carolina.

Avoid the Flu By Keeping Liver Active

Doctors Find Calotabs, the New Nauseless Calomel, Best Laxative for Colds and Preventive for Influenza and Pneumonia.

To cut short a cold over night, to stop a sore throat, and to put the system in the best possible condition to avoid influenza and pneumonia, doctors are advising the new nausealess calomel, called Calotabs, which are free from the sickening and salivating effects of the old style calomel. At the first sight of a cold or sore throat, it is best to take a Calotab at once, before the inflammation has gone too far. You may thus save yourself a spell of sickness.

One Calotab at bed-time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea, nor the slightest interference with eating, work or pleasure. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified and refreshed and you are feeling fine with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Perhaps you can congratulate yourself that a "stitch in time" has saved you serious illness. Calotabs are sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your druggist recommends and guarantees Calotabs and will cheerfully give back your money if you are not delighted.—Advt.

On Near East Trip

Largest Contingent of Mercy Workers Ever Leaving Country Sails from New York.

New York, Feb. 16.—Sailing as an "argosy of life and hope" to the 4,000,000 destitute people of the Holy Land and other regions of the Near East, the steamship Leviathan left this port today for France with the largest contingent of missionaries, doctors and relief workers ever sent overseas at one time on such a mission. They will reach Constantinople, their destination, about March 15 in another vessel sailing from Brest.

The party, comprising 250 members, chiefly women, had been preceded by equipment for 15 hospitals—food, clothing and portable buildings—60 motor trucks and other material donated by the American Red Cross and the American committee for relief in the Near East. The supplies are valued at more than \$3,500,000.

A number of men workers who sailed on three previous ships are already engaged in the relief of thousands of starving Syrians, Armenians and Persians. All American religious creeds are represented.

Dr. George L. White, president of Antioch College in Marion, Va., Turkey, leader of the missionary section, who was driven out of Turkey in 1916 after eight of his professors had been slain and the young women members of the victims' families taken captives into Turkish harems, said the present expedition was under the protection of the French and British governments.

Leon Burgeois Is Dissatisfied

Paris, Friday, Feb. 14.—Leon Burgeois, representing France, while expressing general satisfaction with the society of nations covenant made reservations which indicated that his proposals for an international military force will be heard again.

Bethea Brings Suit

Damages to the amount of \$100,000 are being asked in a libel suit brought by Andrew J. Bethea yesterday against The Record Publishing Company and R. Carlton Wright, editor and publisher. The suit is the outcome of the publication of two articles in The Record last Sunday and last Tuesday, in which it was alleged that Mr. Bethea had no right to wear the uniform of a major in the United States army, and in one that Mr. Bethea was called to Camp Jackson last Saturday and compelled to disrobe. Mr. Bethea's attorneys are J. Fraser Lyon and D. W. Robinson of Columbia, and George Bell Timmerman of Lexington.—The State.

Berne, Sunday, Feb. 16.—Poland and Lithuania have agreed that when the tenth German army withdraws from Lithuania the Polish army will occupy the territory evacuated.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the former premier of Canada, who was stricken with paralysis yesterday, was unconscious today. Attending physicians said today that the case seemed hopeless.

Camden, Feb. 15.—While riding a horse this morning Mr. James H. Burns, of this city, was thrown from his mount and suffered very serious injuries. He was thrown high from his saddle, landing on his shoulder, and was rendered unconscious by the fall. He was taken to his home, where it was found that his collar bone and several ribs were broken.

Paris, Sunday, Feb. 16.—The Temps today gives March 13th as the date President Wilson is expected to arrive in France after his visit home.

The Sumter Lyceum.

In the course of the rest of the year, the next numbers will be on March 6th and March 15th respectively. Private Herman on March 6 and the Male Quartet and Banjo Club on March 18th.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—Twelve persons were seriously injured last night when a steel girder protruding from a flat car tore the side from three parlor cars of the east bound Cincinnati-Pittsburg Express on the Pennsylvania road at Toakdale. Both trains were moving slowly.